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Inflation causes increase

By Anne Ely
Staff Writer

Inflation has hit Clarke College once again, resulting in higher costs of fuel, groceries and general services for the community. These rising costs made their mark on the deficit budget for this year, and to compensate for the increased expenses, the Board of Trustees voted to increase students' educational costs for the 1976-77 academic year. Tuition will go from \$2000 to \$2250, and board will be \$760, an increase of \$60. The cost of each room will be increased \$25, and will range from \$575 to \$650 per year, according to the room selected.

President Robert Giroux gave several reasons that made the increases necessary. "A prime example is the cost of fuel," he said. "Our fuel costs have doubled in the last three years. Last year our electricity bills totaled \$28,000 for the lights alone."

Mounting food prices were another factor in the decision to raise the fees. Dr. Giroux said that the grocery bills had become astronomical. "Yet I want to maintain a quality of service without cutting back on food." Increasing the budget of the food service is the

only way that this quality could be maintained.

Paying for the maintenance of buildings and grounds is another cause for additional expense within the school's total budget. "The college as a community is in constant need to buy services, such as custodial upkeep. I feel that Clarke is well-maintained; and I think it is better to have clean rooms, bathrooms, and hallways than to cut back on maintenance altogether."

As a result of the ever-climbing cost of living, the faculty of Clarke College has lost in its purchasing power. Dr. Giroux explained, "The faculty and administrative salaries were frozen about three years ago. Then the economy began to get out of kilter and they were given a minimal raise. But these raises were not large enough to enable them to keep up with the rising cost of living." Part of the increased costs, therefore, will go to faculty and administration in order that this problem may be alleviated.

Expansion of the journalism and management sciences departments are other factors which demand more funds within the college budget.

Realizing that the increases may put additional strain on student

finances, Dr. Giroux stressed the fact that Clarke will take care of any void there may be in a student's financial aid package. He reaffirmed the statement that can be found in the financial aids brochure: "Clarke College guarantees 100 per cent of your educational need not met by aid from state, federal or other sources."

President Giroux said he did not see a decrease in inflation in sight, although a stabilization may exist somewhere in the not-too-distant future. He listed various things that could help alleviate the financial burden to students in the meantime. He has been going to Des Moines almost weekly to confer with state senators about increasing the Iowa Tuition Grant budget. "Also, there is a need to increase the number of gifts given to the school—we could use about an extra \$200,000 yearly in gifts." These gifts, in the form of scholarships, are given now by various alumnae and local business.

Giroux criticized the federal government for not giving the students aid directly. "More middle-income students need help. The government needs to get out of the block-grant type of giving aid, and make it more individualized and direct."

Special issue: the candidates

The senior project is something which hovers in the future of every student, demanding to be completed much sooner than one expects. For Fran O'Brien, the senior project is not in the form of a music recital, an art show, or student teaching. It is not a chemical research experiment, or an oral presentation on the early works of Shakespeare, or a URE examination. Fran, a political science and journalism major, decided to combine the senior projects for both of her majors into one. This issue of the C_QURIER, therefore, is devoted to one main topic: the presidential candidates. All of the articles contained on the next five pages have been completely researched and written by Fran herself.

Fran sees much value in political awareness. "Government is something which affects all of us in almost every facet of our daily living. We owe it to ourselves to be well informed about the candidates as their policies will be our guidelines of the future. I saw this project as a way of sharing what I had learned. I hope the readers will be able to use this as a tool in forming their own political viewpoints. It's only a beginning, because knowledge has little value unless it is applied, in this case, voting."

Fran's own background in politics and journalism has prepared her for handling this project. She did in-



Fran O'Brien

ternship at Congressman Mike Blouin's office last summer. "I could really say that that's where I truly realized the importance of putting good people in office," she said. "It's amazing how many

regulations formed by governmental officials we have to deal with as individuals. As part of my internship, I helped line up people who wanted to give testimony when the House Select Committee on Aging held hearings in this district. Some of the retired citizens had problems with Social Security; in some cases their income was not adequate to pay for their rent and food. They needed a change in some of the regulations. This is just one example of how government affects people directly."

Fran is the Pacific regional co-ordinator for the mock convention to be held at Loras on March 31 and April 1. "This is a perfect opportunity to get a sense of what goes on at a national convention," she believes.

Journalism has been a part of Fran's life ever since she came to Clarke. She was a staff writer for the C_QURIER her freshman year, continuing as a sophomore. As a junior, she, along with Eileen Enzler, co-edited the publication as well as doing reporting and photography. This year, she has focused mainly on editorial writing, sometimes concerning political topics, in her role as editorial editor.

After graduation in May, Fran will be working with the Algona Newspapers near her hometown of Whittemore, and then hopes to attend law school.

around the dubuque colleges

Sophomore Kathryn Nordmeyer and freshman Mary Beth Metzger will present a piano recital tonight (March 26) at 7 p.m. in the Music Hall. There is no charge for admission.

By the March 19 deadline of the Clarke Writing Contest, sponsored by the English department, 55 manuscripts—poems, short stories, and essays—had been submitted by 22 Clarke students. In comparison with past years, these numbers are above average. Awards will be announced at the Honors Banquet on April 30.

The prize for the Richard Sherman Memorial Award will be \$100, and with a \$25 prize for the Mary Blake Finan Award.

The Iowa Academy of Science will hold its annual meeting at Clarke on

April 9 and 10. Three students have been chosen to deliver papers at the meeting: Janice Amelang (Study of Electro-phoretic Patterns of Hemoglobins), Earlene Erbe (Determination of the Effects of Flutamide Drug on Glucose Metabolism in Rat Ventral Prostate Gland) and Maureen O'Connor (Apparent Oscillator Strength Distributions for H₂O, CF₄, CCl₄ and CF₃Cl₂. Derived from Electron Energy-Loss Measurements.)

Janice and Earlene performed their research at Clarke, and Maureen's research is the product of her semester's work at the Argonne National Laboratories.

Phoenix is sponsoring a ten-mile Hunger March beginning at 1:30 on Sunday, March 28. Participants are asked to obtain sponsors who will pledge a certain amount for each

mile walked. Money will be given directly to those in need, including unemployed in this country and victims of the Guatemalan earthquake. Those interested in participating may contact Sue Hippen, chairperson, extension 510.

The sophomore class is sponsoring a spring formal to be held April 3 from 8:30-12:30. Music will be provided by Phase Three and mix for BYOB will be provided. Admission is \$4 per couple.

Arturo Delmon, a violinist who appeared at Clarke last September, will be the featured soloist at the Cedar Falls Symphony Orchestra's performance at the Six Flags Theatre on Sun., March 28 at 8 p.m. Free tickets for the Clarke community may be obtained in the dean's office.



"Flamenco Bullfight", a dance, song and guitar concert performed by the Boston Flamenco Ballet, Inc., will be presented tonight, March 26 at 8 p.m. in TDH. Tickets are \$3.50 at the door, \$3 by advance reservation, and \$2 for students with an ID.

Prices up for CEC

By Carol J. Frahm
Staff Writer

The cost of bringing professional performers to college campuses has increased 50.3 per cent; related costs have also skyrocketed, rising 138.9 per cent over the past three years. This inflationary trend, cited in an article in The Chronicle of Higher Education, is confirmed by Chairperson Colleen Kehoe and Treasurer Sister Josette Kelly of the Cultural Events Committee.

Both indicated that in order to maintain the level of cultural events at Clarke, more funds would have to be channeled into the fund. If this does not occur, then events will have to be limited. The alternative to increasing the budget is to make performances pay for themselves through ticket revenues. However, Colleen and Sister Josette placed little stock in this idea, citing the debt incurred from the recent performance of "1776" as a reason.

The CEC budget, just over \$5,000 this year, is funded through the general college fund. Sister Josette indicated that in the past couple of years, since the re-organization of the committee, the budget has increased little. Prior to reorganization, however, more funds were available for use, she said.

The production of "1776" a month ago, the first big-name event at Clarke since the Alvin Ailey Dancers performed here a few years ago, put CEC \$2,000 in the red. Colleen and Sister Josette cited student apathy as the reason for the large debt. Colleen pointed out that students don't realize the costs that must be absorbed with such an event, making paid admission necessary.

Currently the committee is looking for a means to pay off the debt. They are hoping that perhaps some campus organization with a surplus of funds will help them out.

Considering the experience with "1776," Sister said, "It isn't realistic to think in terms of being self-supporting. We've seen a reduction

in events already. We've experienced in the past that our budget isn't sufficient. I guess in the end what we're saying is that we're going to have to have a bigger budget."

Noting that this year's program included the film series, the Iowa City trips, the symphony concerts, lectures and art shows, Sister pointed out that considering "1776," nothing else on a larger scale could be included.

Without an increase in the budget, Colleen said, "There would be an elimination of some kind; we aren't going to get the type of program we want. We don't want to charge students—really!"

Both mentioned some options which could help ease the financial pinch. One would be to develop a long range plan, where each year a different type of cultural event would be the main attraction, while the lesser programs would be continued every year.

Aid could also come from the Iowa Arts Council, a state-funded organization which will pay half of the fee for a cultural event. Clarke's CEC committee is sponsoring an event along with the University of Dubuque and the community of Dubuque the end of this month with the help of the council's funds, the first time this has been attempted.

The Tri-College Cultural Events Committee could also ease the financial bind; however, presently this committee has channeled its efforts toward popular events, such as rock concerts. This emphasis would have to be changed in order to be of any help to CEC.

Currently CEC is planning for next year; Colleen indicated that student input would be welcomed. "When no one shows up, it is hard to know what to plan. We want feedback. We want to know what the students would do with \$5,000," said Colleen.

Possibilities for next year include more Iowa City trips, a traditional Spanish event, and perhaps a Shakespearean play or a dance program.

Candidates spell out foreign policy positions

The role of foreign policy in the government is a very important one. The candidates give their views.

CHURCH: On foreign policy Church said, "It is a leadership of weakness and fear which insists that we must imitate the Russians in our treatment of foreign peoples, adopting their methods of bribery, blackmail, abduction and coercion as if they were our own."

"In the name of preserving peace, we have waged an endless war; in the guise of serving as sentinel for the free world, we have stood watch while free governments gave way to military dictatorship in country after country."

He cites the failure of the idea that American capital, energy and know-how can work economic wonders in any foreign nation as being false. "In the poor rural societies of the third world the concepts of communism and capitalism are of little more than terminological significance. Third, the futile effort to shape another country's development calls into being an enormous, intrusive civilian and military bureaucracy."

CARTER: "It is obvious that domestic and foreign affairs are directly interrelated. A necessary base for effective implementation of any foreign policy is to get our domestic house in order."

He believes in minimum secrecy in foreign policy-making. Carter also favors a live cross-examination of Cabinet members in Congress. In the Angolan situation Carter sees no direct threat so wants to see the United States out of the picture. He believes this will maintain good relations with black Africa.

HARRIS: "If you believe as I do that people are smart enough to govern themselves, you've got to let them in on policy--and that includes foreign policy. What we've had is an elitist foreign policy dominated by an economic class."

"It's insult enough that our foreign policy primarily serves the interests of the multinational companies, but it's a double insult that they don't even pay for it. It's their foreign policy, but we pay for it."

UDALL: On foreign policy he sees a need for economic strength, receding influence of US-USSR superpower relations and increase in other international tensions, and growth of economic significance of natural resources.

He specifically seeks better U.S. relations with the developing world, an international conference to talk about arms control, and better procedures for international decision making.

He adds that detente should be vigorously pursued. However, he cautions the U.S. that there are strong economic reasons pushing the USSR along its current course. He thinks we should make better use of our economic advantages.

FORD: In foreign policy Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger

have sought detente with the Soviet Union. They have been active in preserving peace in the Mideast amid growing tensions there. Talks have also been conducted with China to enlarge diplomatic ties.

WALLACE: "The discontinuance of foreign aid programs except where determined to be in our national interest. No foreign aid to Communist countries or those countries who aid Communists."

In London he told a group, "While we have so-called detente with the Soviet Union, we should recognize

that we cannot necessarily depend on what they say. I think they have out-detented us."

"overhauling our foreign policy so that we will end the constant blunders of the last 25 years. A policy that would build a will to resist among our allies. Negotiations without confrontations but never fall prey to peace at any price."

JACKSON: "We have a foreign policy and we maintain a military establishment in order to protect the freedom of the American people and to foster the kind of international community wherein democratic societies can flourish. While military power is only one index of national strength, we should be clear about one point: freedom both in the United States and around the world can be gravely threatened if a totalitarian country is allowed to gain military predominance."

"Clearly, a genuine detente must rest on reciprocity, on agreements whose benefits are equitably

distributed. The Soviet Union wants the advantages of Western technology, capital, and industrial and agricultural expertise. We ought to bargain hard for compensatory Soviet actions--in arms control, human rights, and other areas."

REAGAN: "A decade ago we had military superiority. Today, we are in danger of being surpassed by a nation that has never made any effort to hide its hostility to everything we stand for. As a nation, we must commit ourselves to spend whatever is necessary to remain strong. To be second is to be last."

"When you think about it, of all the functions of government, defense is the only one that is 'uncontrollable' in the sense that our requirements depend wholly on the actions of others. If we are really serious about getting arms agreements, the only way to do so on the basis of equality is to be ready to surpass the Soviets, should negotiations fail."



Abortion: should morality be legislated?

What do the presidential candidates think about the abortion issue? Do they support the Supreme Court decision?

REAGAN: Reagan opposes abortion on demand. He views it as "subtle but nonetheless effective move to dehumanize babies."

JACKSON: His personal conviction is abortion is wrong unless it is a threat to life or health. "Recognizing that personal convictions differ profoundly on this subject I do not believe it would be proper to amend the Constitution to prohibit abortion."

"I do believe that State Legislatures should have the power to enact legislation regulating the practice of abortion..."

CARTER: He believes abortion is wrong and that the government should not support it. He opposes an amendment for local and state option on abortion but advocates laws which would aid with ways of minimizing need for abortions. Such legislation would include family planning information, etc.

HARRIS: He views abortion as a question concerning the privacy of the individual woman. Thus he endorses the Supreme Court decision on abortion. "I see that as a civil liberties issue," Harris states.

UDALL: "I support the Supreme Court decision on abortion. The abortion controversy boils down to a question of freedom of choice for all citizens: the freedom to choose an abortion, and the freedom to shun them. Neither right can be compromised."

FORD: Ford thinks the Supreme Court decision went too far in striking down state abortion laws. He opposes abortion on demand. However, he supports abortion in cases of illness and rape.

WALLACE: "Support of a Constitutional Amendment which would protect the lives of unborn children and which would nullify the Supreme Court decision on abortions."

CHURCH: No information available at time of publication concerning abortion stand.

Welfare system revisions sought

Change in the welfare program has been extensively talked about. Here is what the presidential candidates feel on the matter.

FORD: Ford vetoed a \$45 billion omnibus appropriation for health, welfare, and labor programs. His veto was overridden.

Ford proposed a \$14 billion cut in social programs. Under this eligibility for food stamps would be made stricter. Service veterans would have education benefits cut back. Child nutrition programs would be cut.

REAGAN: "For years, the fashionable voices have been calling for a federal takeover of welfare. If there is one area of social policy that should be at the most local level of government possible, it is welfare. It should not be nationalized--it should be localized."

UDALL: On the topic of welfare Udall sees two goals the government should work to attain. "Every American who can work will have a job--at a fair wage."

"Every American who cannot work, because of age, health or family responsibilities, will have a secure income, adequate for a decent, modest living. Aid will be provided in a way which respects the self-respect of those who need it."

HARRIS: "It is gravely wrong to think that, somehow, poor people are not like the rest of us. We say to ourselves that we know we would not want to be on welfare. We know we would rather be self-sufficient and self-respecting, but for some reason we think that most poor people would not. I don't believe that is true."

"A fundamental responsibility of government is to see that everyone willing and able to work has a job at decent pay. For those who can't work or can't find work, there ought to be a decent income. I'm con-

vinced that a negative income tax is the best income maintenance system."

CARTER: "The vast bureaucracy of government often fails to deliver needed social services to our people. High ideals and good intentions are not matched with rational, businesslike administration. The predictable result is frustration and discouragement among dedicated employees, recipients of services, and the American taxpayers."

"There are about 25 million Americans who are classified as poor, two-thirds of whom happen to be white and half of whom receive welfare benefits. At least 10 per cent of these are able to work." He goes on to relate the massive bureaucratic entanglements case workers encounter. Carter points out that it is often better for families

financially to go on welfare than to subsist on family income. He seeks a "simplified, fair and compassionate" welfare program.

WALLACE: "A reasonable welfare program for those who are disabled and blind and handicapped and for the elderly but a curtailment of welfare programs that are designed to pay able-bodied individuals not to work."

JACKSON: "Welfare has, traditionally, been a state responsibility. Today, the federal government pays between 50 per cent and 80 per cent of AFDC and Medicaid costs, depending on the state. I have advocated full federal responsibility for funding of AFDC and Medicaid."

CHURCH: No information available on Church's welfare stand at time of publication due to his late entry into the race.

Varied views on ERA

Equal Rights Amendment...Where do the candidates stand?

HARRIS: "I co-sponsored and strongly supported the Equal Rights Amendment in the United States Senate. I believe in federal affirmative action, equal rights, and am against discrimination on the basis of race, sex and lifestyle."

FORD: Ford supports the ERA.

UDALL: "I strongly support the Equal Rights Amendment and have used what influence I have on state decisions in Arizona to urge ratification there. I would support a resolution to hold the next Democratic Convention only in a state which has ratified the Amendment."

REAGAN: He opposes the ERA because it encourages "sex and sexual differences to be treated as casually and amorally as dogs and other beasts treat them." He

believes much harm could come from its enactment such as rewriting the laws on divorce, child support, and rape to the woman's disadvantage. Other problems he could see arising from its passage are drafting women into the Army combat units and integrated rest rooms for men and women.

CHURCH: No information available on the ERA at time of publication due to Church's late entry into the presidential race.

JACKSON: In his first year in the Senate, 1953, he voted for the ERA. He has been a supporter ever since.

WALLACE: "Opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment but full rights to every woman. ERA takes away many rights that women now enjoy."

CARTER: He supports the ERA (Equal Rights Amendment) completely.

Wallace packs powerful Southern wallop in race

George Wallace is the only four-time presidential contender in the race. He has exercised dogged determination in trying to overcome obstacles along the path to the presidency.

Born in 1919 at Clio, Alabama, the Democratic candidate grew up as a farm boy. His father, George Corley Wallace, Sr., chaired the Barbour County Board of Revenue. Mozelle Smith Wallace, his mother, worked 22 years for the State Department of Health.

Among his early accomplishments was a stint as page in the Alabama State Senate. He won the Southern Golden Gloves bantam weight boxing championship twice.

He also packed some wallop at the University of Alabama by holding various leadership positions. His father died when he entered college and Wallace drove a taxi and worked as a registrar office clerk to earn his way through. He went on to receive his law degree in 1942.

After serving in the United States Air Corps he returned to Alabama to become Assistant Attorney General. By this time he had married Lurleen Burns.

He served in the state legislature and was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of Alabama in 1953. Wallace was appointed chairman of the Southern delegation of the Platform Committee at the 1956 Democratic Convention.

After staging an unsuccessful bid for Governor in 1958, Wallace returned in 1962 to capture the governorship. He was on the primary ballots for President in 1964.

His wife, Lurleen, obtained the governorship in 1966 when her husband was unable to succeed himself in office. While still serving in the gubernatorial office, the woman Governor died from cancer.

In 1968 Wallace again ran for the presidency, this time as a Third Party candidate. Although unsuccessful in that effort he was



George Wallace

successful in obtaining a second term as Alabama's Governor.

In 1971, he remarried, this time to Cornelia Ellis. She has two sons, Jim and Josh, by a previous marriage.

Governor Wallace's 1972 campaign for the presidential position was aborted by an assassination attempt. After a dramatic recovery Wallace was again elected Governor in 1974.

During his terms in office in Alabama much has been accomplished in education, medical care, mental health, expanded industry, and improvement of recreation facilities.

George Wallace is the father of four children: Bobbi Jo, now Mrs. James Parsons; Peggy Sue, now Mrs. Mark Kennedy; George Jr.; and Janie Lee.

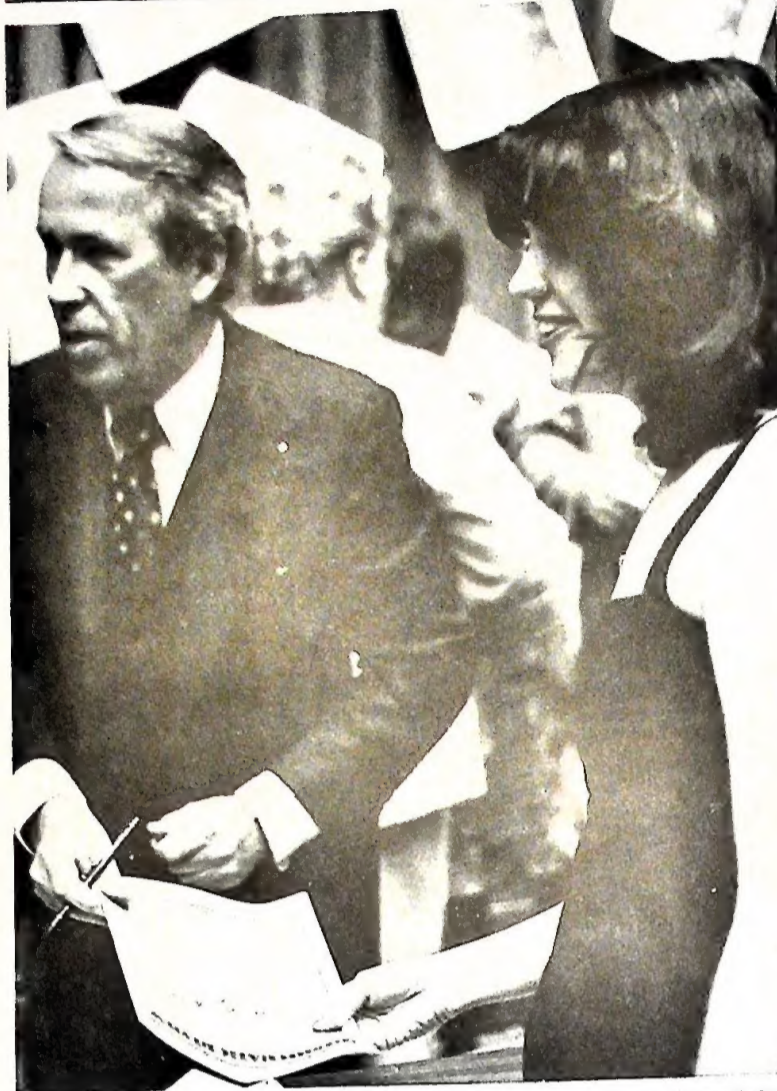


photo by fran o'brien
JoAnne Minnehan, Clarke senior, obtains Senator Henry Jackson's autograph.

Scooping up votes

Henry Jackson received the nickname "Scoop" when his sister thought he resembled a comic strip character named "Scoop the Cub Reporter." The nickname has stayed with him throughout his public life.

Jackson was born in Everett, Washington to working-class Norwegian immigrant parents. His father had worked in Montana copper smelters before he settled in Washington.

Jackson showed initiative even as a youth. He made money delivering newspapers, pushing wheelbarrows, and working in a sawmill. By waiting on tables, the Washington Democrat worked his way through law school at the University of Washington.

He entered public office as the County Prosecutor of Snohomish County at the age of 26. Within two years he was elected to the United States House of Representatives. He served in the House for six terms.

Jackson has served in the Senate since 1952, winning each time by an increasing majority. In the last election he carried an 85 per cent majority. He was considered for the Vice-Presidential position in 1960 until Lyndon Johnson accepted it. The Washington Senator was then named chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The sometimes-liberal, sometimes-conservative Senator entered the presidential race in 1972 but withdrew when his campaign faltered in Florida.

During his years in public office, Jackson advocated civil rights and human liberties. He worked to set up a CIA watchdog committee in the mid-fifties.

The Washingtonian authored legislation on environmental and energy issues before such issues were in vogue. He received the National Wildlife Federation's Legislator of the Year Award and the Sierra Club's John Muir Award for his efforts.

Jackson is considered a conservative in the field of defense where he advocates a strong military. He urges care on detente with the Soviet Union and supported the Vietnam War until near its end.

Jackson chairs the Senate's Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, is the third ranking Democrat on Armed Services and is the ranking Democrat in Government. The Washington Senator also serves as Chairman of the Special Committee on Legislative Oversight and is on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The presidential aspirant married in 1961 at the age of 49. His wife, Helen, was 28 at the time. She is the daughter of the American Gypsum Company president. Mrs. Jackson attended Scripps College and received a Master's degree in contemporary literature from Columbia University. She had worked as a Senate secretary.

The Jacksons have two children, both of whom attend integrated public schools in the District of Columbia. Jackson, who opposes busing, stressed this fact in the 1972 election when others who backed busing sent their children to private schools. Their daughter, Anna Marie, is 12. Their son, Peter, is 9.

Economy promises to be main issue

The economy still faces a very severe crisis. What would the 1976 candidates do for the economy?

HARRIS: "We must fix the tax laws, stop anti-competitive mergers, and vigorously enforce the anti-trust laws. We should require interstate corporations to be federally chartered. One state can now charter a corporation to operate throughout the whole country. Most state laws governing corporations are very lax, and corporations seek out the state with the loosest laws."

"All too often, the government itself is one of the biggest obstacles to competition," he goes on to relate that governmental transportation monopolies should be abolished permitting private enterprise to enter on a competitive basis.

Harris also believes the Federal Reserve Board must be more accountable to the general public. In another area Harris seeks full employment for all Americans.

CARTER: "We can't sell out our people's interests for short-range benefits." Carter places emphasis on the expansion of jobs in the private sector. He believes the Executive Branch can have more impact on the economy if its efficiency is increased through consolidation and reorganization.

CHURCH: "We indeed are in an economic mess and the nation is ready for strong medicine." He does not favor wage-price freezes. Additional information was unavailable at time of publication due to Church's late entry into the Democratic race.

REAGAN: "The one basic cause of inflation is government spending more than it takes in. When Washington runs in the red, year

Environmental issues confront the United States daily. Here is where the candidates stand.

JACKSON: Long before environmental issues became widely spoken about, Jackson was active in that field. He authored such legislation as the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Redwood National Park Act, and the National Land Use Policy Act. Being a Senator from Washington where Boeing is a major industry, Jackson supported construction of the SST. "The decision was made not to build it and I accept, though with regret, that decision."

HARRIS: He proposes a seven-point program to aid the environment. Under this he would restrict strip-mining, declare a

moratorium on nuclear power, and seek a rapid development of clean energy sources.

Other key points in his program include preservation of farm land, protection of endangered species, and development of a national transportation policy that would reduce pollution and undesirable uses of land. He also seeks ap- pointment of a Secretary of Interior "who cares about conservation."

CHURCH: Church appears to be an environmentalist by committee. He is involved in and key votes. He is a member of the Foreign Relations and Subcommittees Oceans and In- ternational Environment. By his participation on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and his place on the subcommittees concern- ing Parks and Recreation;

Public Lands; and Water and Power Resources, he appears active in the environmental field.

Church voted against the Alaskan

Pipe Line.

UDALL: On environmental protection Udall has worked to stop unregulated coal strip mining, sponsored legislation setting up the Wild and Scenic River System and the Wilderness Preservation System, worked to secure en- vironmental safeguards in the Alaska Pipeline Project, authored the environmental conscious Non- Nuclear Energy Research and Development Act, sponsored legislation concerning over- population, and sought to enact workable national land use

legislation. "One of the main reasons I'm running is that environmental issues are no longer a compartmentalized side show of our political life. I've been talking about the three E's—Energy, Environment, and Economy. They are inextricably intertwined, and the decisions about them will determine the quality of our lives in the decades ahead."

CARTER: He says that en- vironment cannot take second place, for it is irreversible when destroyed. However, he doesn't think en- vironmentalism and economic growth need to be mutually ex- clusive. He favors the Strip Mining Bill passed by Congress however, which allows it with strict guidelines.

As Governor of Georgia he created an environmental protection agency with total responsibility and authority to enforce pollution con- trol.

WALLACE: "Effective en- vironmental controls to provide clean water, clear air, and clean land. Immediate programs to im- prove life in the inner city. Full long range study of environmental economics so that planning will be more realistic."

FORD: Ford used a pocket veto on the strip mining bill. He claimed it would hurt domestic coal produc- tion. "The nation can ill afford significant losses from this critical energy source." The bill called for massive restoration of strip mined lands.

REAGAN: "There are some people, I know, who would like to pave over the countryside. But there are some environmentalists who think you shouldn't be able to build a house unless it looks like a bird's nest."

He tells about three volcanic eruptions which have thrown more junk in the atmosphere than anything man did.

Mock Convention sponsored at Loras

Featured speakers at the Loras College Mock Convention on March 31 and April 1 are Ramsey Clark, former Attorney General; Thomas Whitney, Iowa State Democratic Chairman; and Kathleen Morrison, Wisconsin State Senator.

The first session in the Loras College Fieldhouse begins Wed- nesday, March 31 at 7 p.m. On Thursday, April 1, two sessions will be held beginning at 1 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Other members of the Planning Committee are: Gerald Noonan for the administration, Dr. Richard Clark, J. P. Dorweiler, and Dr. Joseph Schaefer for the faculty.

Mary Lynn Neuhaus talks of the Mock Convention's origin. "In 1956 J. P. Dorweiler sought to give some lessons in practical politics for Loras government students. At that time very few students could vote in the national election."

She adds, "This served as a way of informing people and allowing them to participate in a political process most people don't have a chance to participate in—a national con- vention."

Speaking of this year's Mock Convention Neuhaus points out, "This is still the case except that students can vote in the elections."

Approximately 1,000 people are involved in the Mock Convention. Helping to organize various states are the regional coordinators. They include: Bob Sawvel for the South, Joe Dolan for New England, Joanne Kiefer for the East, Jim Rochford for the Midwest, Jim Jarrard for the

Rocky Mountains, M. J. Wierzerick for the Great Plains, and Fran O'Brien for the Pacific Coast.

Under the regional coordinators are the state chairmen. Their role is to select delegates from their state. The state chairmen must then organize their delegates along the voting lines and interests of that specific state.

Delegates from the states will come in contact with campaign managers for the candidates. The campaign managers are also chosen from the 15-school area.

Tom Whitney, Iowa Democratic Party Chairman will address the convention on Wednesday at the opening session. Other speakers that evening will include State Representatives Tom Jochum and Tom Tauke; C. P. Frommelt, Vice-Chairman of the Loras Board of Regents; and Dubuque Mayor Al Lundh.

At the April 1 afternoon session Katie Morrison, Wisconsin State Senator, will address the delegates.

At the evening session Harvey Schmitt, Executive Director of the Dubuque Chamber of Commerce will give the welcoming speech. The main talk that evening will be delivered by Ramsay Clark, former U.S. Attorney General.

Clark served as Assistant At- torney General under the Kennedy Administration. In 1965 President Lyndon Johnson nominated him to the post of Deputy Attorney General. He was Attorney General from 1967 to 1969.

JACKSON: "Recent inflation has been largely the result of the enormous impact of oil price in- creases and the high interest rate, tight money policy of the Federal Reserve Board. The proper response to artificially inflated oil prices is to keep the lid on. Otherwise, we would

only allow a foreign cartel to dictate our oil prices in a world market that is anything but free. As to Federal Reserve policy, it is essential that adequate increases in the money supply take place, and that interest rates are lowered."

Seeks nomination



President Jerry Ford

If in 1972 someone had told then- Congressman Gerald Ford that he would be President in 1974 Ford probably would have laughed. Ford became United States President after a series of governmental scandals created vacancies in the offices.

The Republican President was born July 14, 1913 in Omaha, Nebraska. Son of Leslie and Dorothy King, he was named Leslie Jr. His Later, in Grand Rapids, Michigan his mother married Gerald R. Ford. The paint company owner adopted the boy and renamed him Gerald R.

Ford. After graduating from the University of Michigan Ford went on to Yale Law School to pursue his law degree. He had turned down an offer from the Green Bay Packers foot- ball team.

The Michigan President began practicing law in his home state. He left his practice in 1942 to join the Navy. Following the conclusion of World War II Ford returned to Grand Rapids.

He upset an incumbent to become Michigan's fifth District Congressman in 1948. Ford spent 25 years in the House of Represen- tatives, eight as House Minority leader.

Ford was consistently con- servative during his congressional sojourn. He constantly opposed social welfare legislation. He did give final support to the Civil Rights Bill. Ford served as a member of the Warner Commission which in- vestigated President Kennedy's assassination.

When former Vice-President Spiro Agnew left office after charges of income tax fraud, Ford was ap- pointed Vice President under the 25th Amendment. On August 9, 1974 President Nixon resigned leaving Ford to be the national leader.

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second was President Jer
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and Milton Shapp. Fifty-t
state their choice.

Those polled were also
second choice for Presid
as follows:

Jimmy Carter
Mo Udall
Jerry Ford
Hubert Humphrey
Jerry Brown
Henry Jackson
Ronald Reagan
Fred Harris
Ted Kennedy
Sargent Shriver
Eugene McCarthy
Ellen McCormack
Birch Bayh
Frank Bayh
John Church
Milton Connally
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Presidential potpourri offers diverse selection

As my roommate JoAnne Minnehan and I walked into the Harris for President headquarters in Dubuque to check things out, we were encountered by a young man. After talking for several minutes he inquired, "Now, what are your names?"

"Fran O'Brien from Clarke College," I answered.

"Oh yes," he replied. "You're from Whittemore."

"That's right," I said, nodding. "Suddenly it occurred to me that I had not told him I was from Whittemore. 'How did you know that?'"

"I know all the O'Briens," the Harris supporter responded. "I'm your neighbor, John Loebach."

Growing up several years apart, we had not known each other. But now, we were sharing a common concern. Who should be elected President in 1976?

Presidential policies either offer progression or regression of society in the United States. He or she not only heads foreign policy but must lead domestic programs as well. The President must be a capable leader in order to retain orderly growth of a nation.

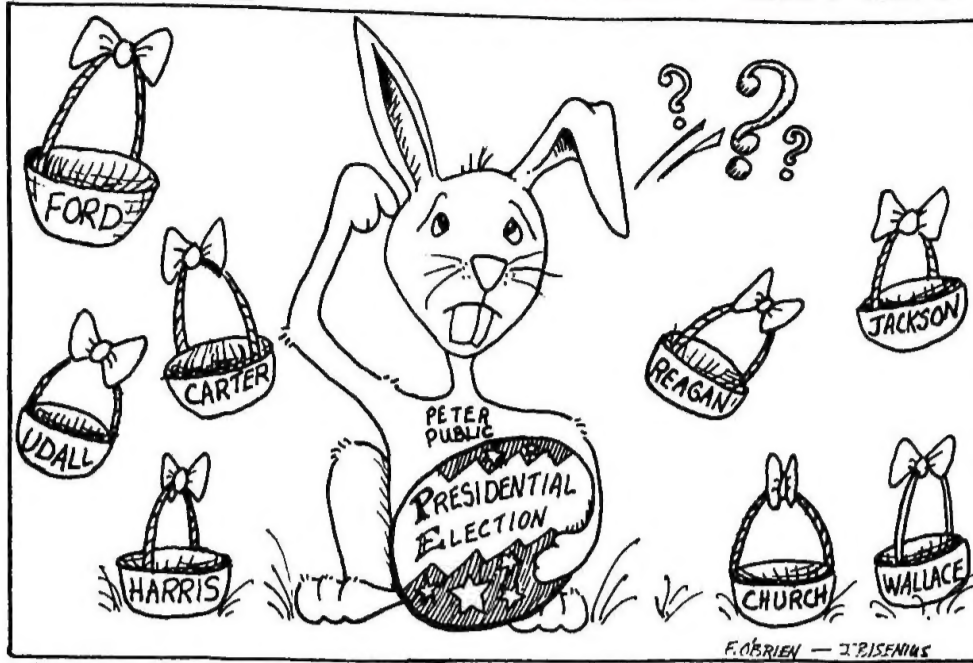
Thus, it is essential that each of us be aware of the office's importance and carry out our roles in the election process.

It's not as though we have a limited selection in the two main parties. In fact, this seems to be a Mulligan Stew election with a little bit of a lot of things thrown in. There is every brand of politician, from the right wing to the most liberal left wing.

Some people think this potpourri of candidates spells disaster for the presidency. I don't. I figure this way we have a choice. We are not bound by the powers that are in a party to choose between two or three individuals.

It is apparent that the highest office in the nation demands a certain type of individual. Our job is to decide which type.

Is it time for Ronald Reagan to take the leading role in government? Reagan, as a



staunch conservative, has offered a challenge to the incumbent President. Mrs. Mae Perry, a Reagan worker from Omaha, Nebraska says, "Reagan can communicate with people better than Ford; he has a better chance of influencing people."

Can Jerry Ford win a presidential election? The President brought the country together after Richard Nixon's resignation. He has alienated some of his constituents including parts of the labor force with his vetoes. But it is difficult to defeat an incumbent and if the unemployment rate continues to drop Ford may prove invincible.

Perhaps George Wallace will wheel his way into the top job. "George C. Wallace has the courage America needs now" reads his campaign bulletin. He had the courage to overcome his physical handicaps; maybe his courage will overcome party opponents. Bill

Gurnett, a Wallace campaign worker views him as "a friend of the middle class" which he sees as "the most neglected and abused segment of society."

Will there be another Jackson in the White House? Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson has been thundering down the campaign trail decrying busing and supporting Israel. Jackson has attacked detente between the Soviet Union and the United States unless it is accomplished carefully. He believes our economy has been sorely mismanaged.

If we want a man of variety, there is Jimmy Carter who is from the South, a nuclear physicist and a peanut farmer. Spouting forth an endless program of efficiency, one of his strong points seems to be that he is from outside Washington. Carter seeks a controlled defense department. He also voices disapproval of the income tax system, "I'm not in favor of taking money from the poor in our

country and giving it to the rich in others."

Is it time for Church? The most recent entry into the presidential race is Frank Church. He captured the public eye for his chairmanship of the C.I.A. (Central Intelligence Agency) investigation committee. This role convinced Church that the United States foreign policy needed to be revamped.

Will it be the supersport, Morris "Mo" Udall who once played professional basketball? He appears to be using some good plays in this presidential season. Speaking in Algona, Iowa he said, "Our lives are not going to be the same in the seventies and eighties." He seeks legislation to preserve the environment and conserve energy.

Will Fred Harris pull enough votes? Harris has been labeled a "populist candidate." He says, "What we've got to have is a fairer distribution of wealth and income and power." He adds, "If this goal can be achieved, America will be a more stable, more secure society for the rich as well as the not so rich."

Ellen McCormack, a special issue candidate, has an anti-abortion platform. Edmund "Jerry" Brown is on the ballot as a favorite son candidate from California.

The announced but withdrawn Democratic candidates added flavor to the campaign and may return for seconds in case of a stalemate convention. During their campaigns the time did not appear right for them. The Democratic Party wasn't in shape for Shapp. Shriver's campaign shriveled up. Bentsen didn't hedge in. It wasn't time for Sanford's sun to shine. It was bye Bayh.

Lurking on the outskirts of the political arena are the unannounced candidates who may be waiting for the pot to boil before they jump in. This includes: John Connally, John Glenn, Hubert Humphrey, Ted Kennedy, Charles Percy, Adlai Stevenson III.

Altogether, that's a lot of candidates to look at. But then, the President, in his or her leadership role, is someone we look to a lot.

Carter, Ford and Udall lead in campus survey

Jimmy Carter won by a peanut shell in a COURIER cafeteria survey conducted among 224 people on the Clarke College campus Tuesday, March 16. The former Georgia governor carried 40 votes (17.9 per cent) in a sampling of Clarke students, faculty, and administrative personnel. Driving a close second was President Jerry Ford with 36 votes (16.1 per cent). Congressman Mo Udall

basketed 31 votes (13.8 per cent) to take third. These three men led the pack of 18 contenders by a good-sized margin. The category, "other," came in next with 14 votes (6.3 per cent). Senator Hubert Humphrey followed with 13 (5.8 per cent). Coming away with 10 votes (4.5 per cent) was Senator Ted Kennedy.

Senator Birch Bayh and Governor Jerry Brown each had 6 (2.7 per cent). Former Governor Ronald Reagan and Former Senator Fred Harris obtained 4 votes (1.8 per cent) each. Former Vice-Presidential Candidate Sargent Shriver was awarded 3 (1.3 per cent).

Receiving 1 vote (.4 per cent) a piece were: Senator Frank Church, Senator Henry Jackson, Governor George Wallace, and Ellen McCormack, anti-abortion candidate.

Failing to receive any votes were: Lloyd Bentsen, John Connally, Eugene McCarthy, and Milton Shapp. Fifty-three people did not state their choice.

Those polled were also asked to name their second choice for President. The results are as follows:

Candidate	Percentage
Jimmy Carter	28 (18.8 per cent)
Mo Udall	19 (12.8 per cent)
Jerry Ford	18 (12.1 per cent)
Hubert Humphrey	15 (10.1 per cent)
Jerry Brown	9 (6 per cent)
Henry Jackson	7 (4.7 per cent)
Ronald Reagan	7 (4.7 per cent)
Fred Harris	7 (4.7 per cent)
Ted Kennedy	6 (4 per cent)
Sargent Shriver	6 (4 per cent)
Eugene McCarthy	5 (3.4 per cent)
Ellen McCormack	4 (2.7 per cent)
George Wallace	4 (2.7 per cent)
Birch Bayh	2 (1.3 per cent)
Frank Church	2 (1.3 per cent)
John Connally	2 (1.3 per cent)
Milton Shapp	2 (1.3 per cent)
Lloyd Bentsen	0 (0 per cent)

In making observations about the survey it appears that Carter, Ford, Udall, and Humphrey would be the most acceptable candidates since they topped the list in first and second choices. A number of surveys carried Ford and Carter or Carter and Ford as the two choices. Thus, parties did not appear to make a tremendous difference to some. Other surveys listed a liberal and a conservative as the top two.

In a question concerning candidate recognition it was uncovered that most people, 110 (49.1 per cent) were only familiar with some. Eighty-six (38.4 per cent) said they knew most of the candidates or possible-candidates. Only 21 people (9.3 per cent) acknowledged that they were familiar with all people listed on the survey. Seven (3.1 per cent) claimed knowledge of none.

Voters were asked what they felt were the two major issues of this election year. Economy was the answer of 159 (73.3 per cent). Foreign policy came in second with 18 (8.3 per cent).

Environment followed with 9 (4.1 per cent) and then came crime and other with 5 (2.3 per cent). Energy had 4 (1.8 per cent). Abortion, detente, agriculture, and social security receive 3 (1.4 per cent). Receiving 2 (.9 per cent) were education and national health program. Aid to cities had 1 (.5 per cent) and defense carried 0.

The surveys related the issues those polled to be second most important. The voting went:

Issue	Percentage
Foreign Policy	70 (34.9 per cent)
Economy	27 (13.4 per cent)

Issue	Percentage
Environment	14 (7 per cent)
Crime	14 (7 per cent)
Economy	12 (6 per cent)
Abortion	11 (5.5 per cent)
Aid to Cities	9 (4.5 per cent)
National Health	9 (4.5 per cent)
Education	7 (3.5 per cent)
Social Security	6 (3 per cent)
Detente	5 (2.5 per cent)
Agriculture	4 (2 per cent)
Defense	3 (1.5 per cent)
Other	0

Noting the results, it seems surprising that energy carried so few votes and defense failed to obtain any. These are two areas frequently in the news during the past year.

Calling themselves Democrats were 111 people (50.2 per cent) while 21 (9.5 per cent) claimed to be Republican. Saying they were

independents were 82 people (37.1 per cent) while 2 (.9 per cent) responded other.

When asked to define their political position 62 (27.9 per cent) answered liberal, 142 (64 per cent) declared they were moderates, 11 (5 per cent) claimed to be conservative, and 6 (2.7 per cent) said other.

Most people, 157 (70.7 per cent), were registered while 61 (27.5 per cent) were non-registered. Four people (1.8 per cent) had other responses.

When asked about their involvement in the campaign those surveyed answered:

Level of Involvement	Percentage
Actively	9 (3.9 per cent)
Somewhat	54 (23.7 per cent)
Plan to Vote	131 (57.4 per cent)
Not	32 (14 per cent)
Other	2 (.8 per cent)

It should be noted that some people checked two responses.

Students, faculty, and administration polled

Student Survey

1. Candidate	First Choice	Second Choice
Birch Bayh	2 (1.5%)	1 (.8%)
Lloyd Bentsen	0	0
Jerry Brown	2 (1.5%)	3 (2.5%)
Jimmy Carter	37 (28%)	25 (21.2%)
Frank Church	1 (.8%)	1 (.8%)
John Connally	0	2 (1.7%)
Jerry Ford	32 (24.2%)	16 (13.6%)
Fred Harris	3 (2.3%)	5 (4.2%)
Hubert Humphrey	5 (3.8%)	9 (7.6%)
Henry Jackson	1 (.8%)	7 (5.9%)
Ted Kennedy	8 (6.1%)	2 (1.7%)
Eugene McCarthy	0	2 (1.7%)
Ellen McCormack	1 (.8%)	4 (3.4%)
Ronald Reagan	4 (3%)	7 (5.4%)
Sargent Shriver	3 (2.3%)	6 (5.1%)
Milton Shapp	0	0
Morris Udall	18 (13.6%)	15 (12.7%)
George Wallace	11 (.8%)	4 (3.4%)
Other	14 (10.6%)	6 (5.1%)

2. I am familiar with

these possible candidates.	Percentage
All	9 (4.8%)
Most	73 (38.8%)
Some	99 (52.7%)
None	7 (3.7%)

3. Issue

Issue	First Choice	Second Choice
Economy	133 (72.7%)	11 (6.5%)
Energy	2 (1.1%)	22 (13%)
Environment	7 (3.8%)	13 (7.7%)
Crime	5 (2.7%)	12 (7.1%)
Abortion	2 (1.1%)	11 (6.5%)
Detente	3 (1.6%)	5 (3%)
Foreign Policy	17 (9.3%)	54 (32%)
Defense	0	3 (1.8%)
Agriculture	1 (5%)	3 (1.8%)
Education	1 (5%)	5 (3%)
Aid to Cities	1 (5%)	7 (4.1%)
National Health	2 (1.1%)	7 (4.1%)
Social Security	3 (1.6%)	6 (3.6%)
Other	5 (2.7%)	0

4. I am a

Democrat	Percentage
Democrat	85 (46%)
Republican	19 (10.3%)
Independent	76 (41.1%)
Other	1 (5%)

5. I consider myself

Liberal	Percentage
Liberal	50 (26.7%)
Moderate	121 (64.7%)
Conservative	9 (4.8%)
Other	16 (8.6%)

6. I am a

Registered	Percentage
Registered	122 (65.6%)
Non-Registered	60 (32.3%)
Other	4 (2.2%)

7. I am

the presidential campaign.	Percentage
Actively	7 (3.7%)
Somewhat	48 (25.4%)
Plan to vote	106 (56.1%)
Not	26 (13.8%)
Other	2 (1.1%)

Not all polled answered every question. Percentages are rounded off to the nearest tenth.

Faculty and Administrative Personnel Survey

1. Candidates	First Choice	Second Choice
Birch Bayh	4 (10.3%)	1 (3.2%)
Lloyd Bentsen	0	0
Jerry Brown	4 (10.3%)	6 (19.4%)
Jimmy Carter	3 (7.7%)	3 (9.7%)
Frank Church	0	1 (3.2%)
John Connally	0	0
Jerry Ford	4 (10.3%)	2 (6.5%)
Fred Harris	1 (2.6%)	1 (3.2%)
Hubert Humphrey	8 (21%)	6 (19.4%)
Henry Jackson	0	0
Ted Kennedy	2 (5.1%)	2 (6.5%)
Eugene McCarthy	0	3 (9.7%)
Ellen McCormack	0	0
Ronald Reagan	0	0
Sargent Shriver	0	0
Milton Shapp	0	2 (6.5%)
Morris Udall	13 (33.3%)	4 (13%)
George Wallace	0	0
Other	0	0

2. I am familiar with

possible candidates.	Percentage
All	12 (33.3%)
Most	13 (36.1%)
Some	11 (31%)
None	0

3. Issue

Issue	First Choice	Second Choice
Economy	26 (76.5%)	1 (3.1%)
Energy	2 (5.9%)	5 (15.6%)
Environment	2 (5.9%)	1 (3.1%)
Crime	0	2 (6.3%)
Abortion	1 (3%)	0
Detente	0	0
Foreign Policy	1 (3%)	16 (50%)
Defense	0	0
Agriculture	2 (5.9%)	1 (3.1%)
Education	0	2 (6.3%)
Aid to Cities	0	2 (6.3%)
National Health	0	2 (6.3%)
Social Security	0	0
Other	0	0

4. I am a

Democrat	Percentage
Democrat	26 (72.2%)
Republican	2 (6%)
Independent	6 (17%)
Other	2 (6%)

5. I consider myself

Liberal	Percentage
Liberal	12 (34.3%)
Moderate	21 (60%)
Conservative	2 (5.7%)

6. I am a

Registered	Percentage
Registered	35 (97.2%)
Non-Registered	1 (2.8%)

7. I am

involved in the presidential campaign.	Percentage
Actively	2 (5.1%)
Somewhat	6 (15.4%)
Plan to Vote	25 (64.1%)
Not	6 (15.4%)

Not all polled answered every question. Percentages are rounded off to the nearest tenth.



Udall "cues in" at the Jackson-Jefferson Day held in Ames last October. photo by fran o'brien

Udall seeks federal reforms

Morris "Mo" Udall is a man who stands above all the other candidates. The 6'5" Democratic Congressman from Arizona's Second District entered the presidential race after being petitioned to do so by 45 Congressmen.

Udall comes from a Mormon background but broke with the Church because they refused to admit blacks to the priesthood. His father, a farmer, became a lawyer through correspondence school and later became Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court.

Udall graduated from the University of Arizona where he served as student body president. He later received a law degree from that university following service in World War II.

In 1952 Udall became the Pima County attorney in Tucson. He was elected Congressman to replace his brother, Stewart Udall, who had been named Secretary of the Interior in 1961. Since then he has played a leadership role for the House Democrats.

He serves on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, the Interior Committee, and chairs the Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment. Udall was one of the first to view the Vietnam War as a mistake and to seek its termination. He has long talked about the connection between the three E's en-

vironment, energy, and economy. The presidential aspirant has worked for campaign and election reform since 1966. One measure was to urge abolishment of the Electoral College in favor of direct election of the President and Vice-President.

Often noted as a humorist, Udall meant serious business when he set out to reform House procedures. He waged a symbolic campaign against John McCormack for the Speaker's post. In 1971 the Arizona was in the race for the position of House Majority Leader. He was defeated both times by the House traditionalists who sought to retain the seniority system. However, his efforts did aid in deposing ineffective committee chairmen who had attained their positions because of the seniority system.

Mo Udall married Ella Royston in 1968. She was born in Virginia and attended school in the District of

Columbia.

Graduating from business school, the candidate's wife has held various secretarial and administrative positions in private business and on Capitol Hill. She did legislative and administrative work for various members of the House of Representatives and as Staff Director of a Subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

In discussing her role in the campaign Ella Royston Udall says, "Mo handles the podium and the policies while I support him by meeting and talking to people at a more personal level."

She has one son, Vincent, by an earlier marriage. He attended the University of Maryland and aspires to be a writer.

Congressman Udall has six children by a previous marriage which ended in 1966.

Reagan goes from flicks to politics

Challenging an incumbent President Gerald Ford is no easy task, a fact of which Ronald Reagan is well aware. The California Republican is a staunch conservative who seeks the presidential position with a sense of duty to serve his country.

Reagan was born in Tampico, Illinois in 1911. Raised in various Illinois towns, the Republican chose not to follow the trade of his father in



Ronald Reagan

the shoe salesman business. Instead, the former California governor attended Eureka College where he pursued drama, debating, and football.

Following a series of jobs, Reagan became a sportscaster for a Des Moines radio station. A screen test in 1937 brought a job with Warner Brothers. Then a Democrat, Reagan had a part in a total of 50 movies. He worked with Warner Brothers until the 1960s.

Reagan served as the President of the Screen Actors Guild five times. During his leadership of the Guild he blocked attempts of people suspected of being Communists from taking over film-industry unions.

It wasn't until later that he developed his interest in politics. At

that time he held only a mild interest in government. Reagan's political views changed from liberal to conservative after World War II. In 1952 he switched to the Republican Party.

His growing interest in politics was a breaking point of his marriage to Jane Wyman. Married in 1940, the marriage ended in 1948. They had two children, Maureen and Michael.

In 1952 he married Nancy Davis, daughter of a conservative Chicago neurosurgeon, she graduated from Smith with a drama degree. She put her degree to good use in pursuing her screen career.

In 1964 Reagan served as co-chairman of California Citizens for Barry Goldwater. This led to his gubernatorial nomination in 1966.

When Reagan entered office in 1967, California had a deficit of \$184 million. Through Reagan's leadership the tide turned and he left office with a surplus of \$500 million for the state. California Governor's policy centered around the idea of "cut, squeeze, and trim." He worked on this until he left office in 1975.

Welfare was increasing by 40,000 a year when he entered office. His 70-point welfare reform program tightened eligibility rules, prosecuted fraud, and reduced benefits for people with jobs. Those who received welfare were asked to take a job training course or work four hours a day to serve community needs. Benefits for those on welfare increased by around 15 per cent.

In 1968 he made a brief bid for President of the United States. Entering the race in 1976 his wife Nancy, has been a great aid. Keenly interested in politics she is perhaps even more conservative than he. She opposed abortion and the ERA (Equal Rights Amendment) for women, believing the amendment is not the way to obtain the rights.

The Reagans have two children. Patricia, 22, is a musician who Ronald, 17, attends boarding school

Iowa Acc featured
Dr. Gary Lee Ray, former Secretary of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and Assistant Secretary of State for Environmental Affairs, will be the featured speaker at the 88th Session of the Iowa Academy of Science, to be held April 9-10 on the campus of the AEC post, will address the annual meeting of the Academy on Friday, April 9, at an 8:30 p.m. session. Her remarks on nuclear energy are open to the general public.
Dr. Ray's address caps a busy schedule of activities for the scientists who convene annually from all parts of the state. A general session on science and policy making by Dr. Richard A. Scribner of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a business meeting precede three special-interest symposia on Friday afternoon. The symposia, arranged by members of the Academy, deal with the current status of cancer research, Cedar River ecology, and Waste Disposal in Iowa.
At the annual Academy banquet Friday evening at 7 p.m., President Paul Meglisch of Drake University will preside over the presentation of excellence in teaching citations, IAS Awards of Merit and the naming of distinguished fellows. Willard Poppy

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Folklor basis fo
By Carol J. Frahm Staff Writer
The Song Hunters, a theatrical experiment in sound and movement based on the American Indian folklore, is the spring production of the Drama Department. It will be the final production of the season. The production, which will be presented the weekend of April 23, 24, 25, centers around tales drawn from the abundant oral tradition of the Indian: each tale produces images which dictate a particular

around the dubu
The junior class will sponsor a car wash on Sat. April 10, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. in front of Montgomery Ward, in front of Kennedy Mall. Charge will be \$1 per car.
The art department is sponsoring a spring art sale which will be held in the Mary Joshi Concourse, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. on April 10. Artists' creations and other faculty and students will be on sale.
The Mississippian Room in the Loew's College Center will be the scene of a photography exhibition since April

Election issues--then and now

The time is 1774. The place is Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Numerous men are gathered together to discuss needed change in the political system. They are tired of the old method and are seeking a new way.

But, how do they go about it? Which path should they choose? Will change really bring good results? The men of the First Continental Congress do not know that tomorrow will bring; they only know that the status quo has outlived its usefulness.

The session opens with a prayer. As each member listens to the same words his thoughts differ from the man standing next to him.

Patrick Henry perhaps is asking to be freed from the chains with which the British have bound him. "Give me liberty or give me death," he pleads.

George Washington is possibly thinking of Mount Vernon and the unwarranted restrictions the British have placed upon its growth.

The Congress begins. Picture the scene.

"Government is getting into too much red tape. England is too far away to know the problems of the colonies. Doesn't the King realize that officials are pocketing the money given them by the colonists or by the King himself?"

"The colonies have no protection against the Indians or foreign nations. We need a stronger militia."

"Taxes are unfair. Why are the poor taxed so heavily and the rich so

little?"

"Harvey Jones, down the street, is really in sad shape. Since his wife and son died, the poor cripple has no income. We need to do something to help him."

"But if we start helping people like him we won't have money to build a militia. I think we need to assert ourselves against the Redcoats first. Why, they just come into our homes, expect us to house them and feed them as well. We have no privacy."

"My wife thinks that she ought to have the same rights as I do. Abigail is right, I think."

"John, women belong in the home. Pretty soon they'll start wanting to wear pants and go to the neighborhood pubs. Could you see Abigail fighting the British?" Laughter breaks out.

"We should free the slaves first." Silence fills the room.

"I need workers for my plantation. How will I feed my wife and family and give them all the fine things I'd like to see them have?"

"Gentlemen, gentlemen. We did not come here to quarrel. We came here to solve a common problem. Sure we all hold different opinions. Why not, we're different people. Let's use a little common sense and resolve first things first. We cannot solve the world's problems today; there would be nothing to do tomorrow. Let's first resolve the issue at hand."

The time is November 4, 1776. The place is the United States of America. Men and women are driving to the polls to cast their votes for President. They stop at a local

bar or cafe on their way home. Picture the scene.

"Government has too much red tape. We need to make the programs simpler. Give the money back to the states I say."

"Some of those guys are soft on Communism. To heck with detente." "Taxes are unfair. The middle class bears the brunt of the attack. Millionaires pay less taxes than I do."

"The welfare system is being abused. Why, did you hear the story about the lady in Chicago who bought her groceries with food stamps and then drove away in a Cadillac?"

"But there are others who really need the assistance. You can't let them starve and do nothing."

"What do you think about the ERA? Won't women be losing some of their privileges?"

"But, there's discrimination going on. Why should a single woman receive less money than a single man? Or why should she be barred from athletics?"

"I don't think this forced busing is doing any good. It's creating havoc in the country."

"Well, then what do you propose to do about discrimination?"

"Ladies, gentlemen. This is an election night, not a forum to take care of the world's problems. You can't expect everyone to hold the same views. Support your positions yes, but do so by knowing what the candidates think. Sure it all interrelates. But things take a while. What I want to know is, who is going to be elected President?"

Former darkhorse now in front

Considered solely a darkhorse candidate when he entered the race, James "Jimmy" Carter, Jr. is now viewed as a possible winner of the Democratic Presidential Sweepstakes. Carter's low-keyed campaign and his unflinching insistence on efficiency in government has made him the Democratic favorite.

The frontrunner grew up in the small farming town of Plains, Georgia. His father was a farmer and small businessman and his mother was a nurse. His mother later served a stint with the Peace Corps in India at the age of 68.

Carter attended two years of college at Georgia Southwestern and Georgia Tech before he realized a childhood dream of being admitted to the United States Naval Academy. He graduated fifty-ninth out of a class of 820.

He saw duty on submarines and destroyers until Admiral Hyman Rickover encouraged Carter to go on for graduate work in nuclear physics at Union College in Schenectady. The presidential aspirant then served as pre-commission commander of the atomic submarine,

Sea Wolf, until his father's death in 1953.

Resigning his commission, Carter returned to Georgia to become a farmer. He now owns approximately 2,500 acres of land. As a sideline, Carter opened a fertilizer and seed-selling business.

His first entry into political life was as chairman of the school board. He became the first president of Georgia Planning Association before being elected to the Georgia Senate in 1962.

In the Senate Carter supported progressive education programs. He also kept an eye on the governmental money angle as well as other issues.

In 1966 he entered the gubernatorial primary but lost. Following a hard campaign against the established political traditionalists, Jimmy Carter became governor in 1970. His running mate was Lester Maddox, a segregationist. Carter surprised Maddox and others when he declared in his inaugural speech, "The time for racial discrimination is over."

While in office the governor reorganized state government,

created the Heritage Trust Commission for preserving selected lands, worked for improvement of the mental health services, sought prison reform, and established more drug-abuse and alcoholism clinics. Georgia governors are not permitted to serve two consecutive terms.

Carter also served as the Democratic Party's National Campaign Chairman for the 1974 elections.

Carter is married to Rosalynn Smith Carter who aids him extensively in his presidential campaign. Also born in Plains, Georgia, her father died of leukemia when she was 13. Her mother was a seamstress in order to make ends meet.

The Southern lady married Carter in 1946 after she had spent two years at Georgia Southwestern. She has and still does keep the family financial records.

Mrs. Carter has done much work in the field of mental health. She hopes to continue working in this area as First Lady.

They have four children: Jack, 27; Chip, 24; Jeff, 22; and Amy, 7.



Jimmy Carter, Jr.